BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
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One year.....10 00

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1863. NO. 251.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 0
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	45 0

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Our Victory Confirmed.--Official Confirmation.

TEN MILES SOUTH OF CHATTANOOGA, via RINGGOLD, Sept. 21.—The enemy retreated on Chattanooga last night, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. His loss is very large in men, artillery, small arms, and colors. Our loss heavy: but not yet ascertained. The victory is complete and our cavalry is pursuing. With the blessings of God, our troops have accomplished great results against largely superior numbers.

We have to mourn the loss of many gallant men and officers. Brig-Gen. S. Preston Smith, Helm and Deshler, killed; Major-General Hood, Brig-Gen. Adams, Gregg and Brown wounded.

[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG.

Glorious News—Bragg's Victory Complete!

RICHMOND, Sept. 22, 1 o'clock.—Gen. Bragg telegraphs officially, from Chattanooga, on the 21st as follows: Our Victory is complete but loss heavy. Our cavalry is pursuing. With the blessing of God our troops achieved great results against superior numbers, &c.

Genls. Preston Smith, Helms and Deshler killed; Gen. Hood lost a leg and Genls. Adams, Gregg and Burns are wounded.

The Victory in Georgia—Six Thousand Prisoners and over Forty Pieces Artillery Taken, &c.

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—Advices from the battle field come in scantily, but sufficient has been received to show that a great success has been achieved in two days' fighting. The main, if not the entire, force of Rosecrans was engaged and driven back from all their positions, greatly demoralized and forced to destroy large quantities of stores and baggage. Their resistance was stubborn and the fight still goes on. Our troops are flushed with victory and eager for the fray with the enemy. Confidence is strong that the foe will be driven from his present stand, on Mission Ridge, six or eight miles from Chattanooga. The fight yesterday was most spirited. Longstreet's and Hill's corps attacked the enemy in the centre by night, and, after a desperate resistance, the enemy were driven from his position with a loss of from four to six thousand prisoners and forty-two pieces of artillery.

Latest accounts from the field, yesterday at noon, say the enemy made a stand at Mission Ridge. Battle still raging.

Our loss in General officers is very great. Brig. Gen. Helm, of Kentucky, was killed while leading a charge; Gen. Hood was mortally wounded; Brig. Genls. Dan. Adams and Jno. C. Brown were severely wounded; Maj. Richmond, of Polk's staff, killed. The battle began three miles West of Chickamauga. In the three days' fight the enemy were driven across Pea Vine Creek, and West of Chickamauga about 11 miles, to the present position. He threw up temporary breastworks at Pea Vine Creek. He has evidently been defeated on ground of his own choosing. The following special dispatch from Gov. Harris, to the *Appeal*, confirms our reports:

CHICKAMAUGA, Sept. 20th, 8 o'clock, p. m,—In the two days fighting we succeeded in driving the enemy from his position. The engagement is not decisive. Casualties heavy on both sides—enemy's evidently much heavier than ours. Gen. Preston Smith was killed last night at seven and a-half o'clock, while leading his Brigade within a few yards of the enemy's line.

Generals John C. Brown, Hood, Gregg, Dan Adams and Helm are wounded, and Gen. Deshler killed. Yankee General Little, killed. We have captured about 2,500 prisoners, and about 25 or 30 pieces of artillery. Troops never fought better than ours. They are in high spirits and ready to meet the enemy again to-morrow.

BATTLE FIELD, Chickamauga, Sept. 21, 11 A. M.—The enemy retired from our front under cover of last night, leaving his killed and wounded on the field. Our victory is complete. We have captured large numbers of small arms; 36 pieces of artillery have been brought in, and 20 additional pieces are reported taken. About five thousand prisoners are reported captured. Army in fine spirits and ready and eager for a vigorous pursuit. No additional particulars to report. We met here the whole force of Rosecrans' army.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—Northern dates to the 19th has been received.

Dispatches from the Army of the Cumberland refer to the position and movements of the Confederates. Preparations are being made on both sides for a battle. Rosecrans has been ill but is in fine spirits. General Stanly of the cavalry corps is very ill and gone to the rear.

Mitchell succeeds to the command. Nothing important from the Potomac. A violent rain storm occurred on Friday night and both rivers were swollen. Under the circumstances, says the telegram, it will be impossible for the army to move forward. Wind is blowing a fearful hurricane. Rain falling in torrents.

Occupation of Little Rock by the Federals is confirmed. *Herald* says the probability of a war with England is the topic of conversation, and exercises a considerable influence upon speculators in Wall Street. Gold, in New York, 134 on the 18th. *Arabia*, with news to the 5th, has arrived. A deputation with dispatches by a council of notables from Mexico to Europe, formally to tender the crown to the Arch Duke is daily expected. Maxmillian must give them a decisive reply. The Paris *Moniteure* officially announces that by the rights of beligerents accorded by France to the Confederate States, the Confederate steamer *Florida* has been authorized to remain at Brest long enough to complete repairs,

From the Mobile Register.

THE ENEMY IN MOBILE.

Be not alarmed, M. Editor. The enemy is here. He is here and in large force. He is on Dauphin street. He is on Water and Commerce streets. Yea, he is on every trading street of this city. Yea, he is in every town and city of the land. Yes, he is in tremendous force even in the country, in all the valleys and mountains of our blood-stained land. Very glad to report, sir, that he has been early expelled from one town in Mississippi, Enterprise.

Do you catch the idea? I know you do. Every man who asks a high price—I mean a large profit—for an article of food or clothing, an article of necessity, is an enemy. Every merchant who makes more than a reasonable profit on his goods—every farmer who asks a high price for an article he has made—every manufacturer who asks for his cotton yarn or cloth, or hats, or shoes, more than the cost of production, is an enemy. He may be so unwittingly, unwillingly, nevertheless he is an enemy. The excuse is, "I charge $30 a bushel for salt because I have to pay $2 a pound for bacon, and $4 a bushel for corn, &c. &c." And, my dear enemy, does that justify you in asking four prices for your salt, after paying the cost of production? A gentleman at Bon Secour Salt Works makes twenty-two bushels of salt a day with six hands. At night he has made $660, or say $600. Take into account his kettles, his risks, his food, his exposure, and he makes an enormous profit. And this is only a sample of other things. "I do so because my neighbor does so." Is that the golden rule? I charge my neighbor, the planter, a high price for my goods—sugar, salt, dry goods—because he charges me so enormously for wheat and flour, and butter and bacon. Is this Christ's rule? A man on a steamboat not long since said this was not a time for the golden rule, it was a time for the silver rule—i. e. "Let every man take care of himself." This is not the silver rule, it is the iron rule. It was the rule laid down by the first murderer: "Am I my brother's keeper?" Under this iron rule every war in the world has been waged. Under this iron rule, the rule of avarice, the whole country now writhes and groans? Under this iron rule, the thousands of the poor of this city, and the country at large, are ground into the dust. And is there no remedy? Is it true that supply and demand always regulate the price? Not so—this war declares it false. Again, is there no remedy? Is goodness "clean gone forever?" Has the milk of human kindness been drunk up by this mighty vampire, war? Is our patriotism all gone?

Can we not form an Army Aid Society, (I prefer this name to the Confederate Society, but will not quarrel about names,) to put down prices, and accomplish the general objects of the Confederate Society, lately established at Enterprise, Miss.? Are we all so sordid here that we cannot deny ourselves our immense gains to save the country? Are Moody and his associates insane, or are we not rather a nation of madmen? Washington was silly enough to publish to the world that "extortioners were the greatest enemies of the patriot cause," and many of us, after the lapse of eighty years, are foolish enough to believe he spoke the truth.

Many gentlemen are anxious to join such an organization. Where shall we meet, say, on Monday next? Mr. Editor, will you suggest a place? You are always forward in every good work. Let us form an army at home that will help the brave men in the field. Who will help drive out the enemy, "high prices?" Come one, come all! If you love your God and His cause, come. In vain may you sing Psalms, and observe Fasts, and make long prayers, and give large charities, if you are sucking up the life-blood of the country by encouraging high prices, and depreciating the circulating medium, that gives life and health to every part of the body politic.

CURTIS.

P. S.—My brother Christians of this city will please read this appeal before they go to their closets on the Holy Sabbath.

A REPRODUCTION AT POMPEII.—A recent visitor to the burned city, says:

"One day, inside a house, amid fallen roof, and ashes, the outline of a human body was perceived, and M. Fiorelli, the chief of the works for excavation, soon ascertained that there was a hollow under the surface. He accordingly made a small hole through its covering, and filled it up with liquid plaster of Paris, as if it were a mound. The result was that he had obtained a complete plaster statue of a Roman lady of the first centuries of the Christian era. Close by were found the remains of a man, another woman, and a girl, with 91 pieces of silver money; four earrings and a finger ring; all gold; two iron keys, and evident remains of a linen bag or purse. The whole of these bodies have been carefully moulded in plaster. The first body discovered was a woman lying on her right side, with her limbs contracted, as if she had died in convulsions. The form of the head dress and the hair are quite distinct. On the bone of the little finger were two silver rings, and with this body were the remains of the purse above mentioned with the money and keys. The girl was found in an adjoining room, and the plaster mould taken off the cavity clerly shows the tissue of her dress. By her side was an elderly woman, who had an iron ring on her little finger. The last person I shall describe was a tall, well made man lying full length. The plaster distinctly shows his form, the fold of his garment, his torn sandals, his beard and hair.

"I contemplated these human forms with an interest which defies expression. It is evident that all these unfortunates had made great efforts to escape destruction. The man appears to have perished in the vain attempt to rescue the terrified women, who thought they could be nowhere so safe as in their own home, and hoped that the fiery tempest would soon cease. From the money and keys found with the body of the first woman, she was probably the mistress of the house and mother of the girl. The slender bones of her arms and legs, and the richness of her head dress, seem to indicate a women of noble race. From the manner in which her hands were clinched, she evidently died in great pain. The girl does not appear to have suffered much. From the appearance of the plaster mould, it would seem that she fell from terror, as she was running with her skirts pulled over her head. The other woman, from the largeness of her ear, which is well shown by the plaster, and the ring on her finger, evidently, belonged to a lower class, and was, probably, a servant of the family. The man appears to have been struck by lightning, for his straightened limbs show no signs of a death-struggle. It is impossible to imagine a more affecting scene than the one suggested by these silent figures; nor have I ever heard of a drama so heart-rending as the story of this family of the last days of Pompeii."

The Charlotte *Bulletin* notices the appearance of frost in that vicinity on Monday morning.

THE UNSEEN BATTLE FIELD.

There is an unseen battle field,
In every human breast.
Where two opposing forces meet,
But where they seldom rest.

The field is veiled from mortal sight,
'Tis only seen by one,
Who knows alone where victory lies,
When each day's fight is done.

His captain's Pride and Lust and Hates,
Whose troops watch night and day,
Swift to detect the weakest point,
And thirsting for the prey.

Contending with this mighty force,
Is but a little band;
Let these, with an unquialing front,
Those warriors firmly stand.

Their leader is of God-like form,
Of countenance serene;
And glowing on his naked breast,
A simple cross is seen.

His captain's Faith and Hope and Love,
Point to that wondrous sign,
And gazing on it, all receive,
Strength from a source divine.

They feel it speaks a glorious truth,
A truth as great as sure,
That to be victorious they must learn
To love, confide, endure.

That Faith sublime, in wildest strife,
Imparts a holy calm;
For every deadly blow a shield,
For every wound—a balm.

And when they win that battle field,
Past toil is all forgot:
The plain where carnage once had reigned,
Becomes a hallowed spot.

A spot, where flowers of joy and peace,
Spring from the fertile soil,
And breathe the perfume of their praise
On every breeze to God.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined:

1st, All who have been exempted previous to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d, All who have been examined subsequent to the 1st September, 1863.

3d, All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decisions of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examining Board.

After a visit has been made to a County by an examining Board, the commander of its Home Guards will not recognize the validity of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit, in order that those having certificates, or desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE.

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Selpt. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10.

I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

II. Surgeons Eugene Grissom and Richard B. Haywood are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of Home Guards of the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir and Greene.

III. After the Examining Board have visited the several counties above named, and completed their labors, they will report in person to the Surgeon General for further orders.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them. Sept 21-1m

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8-tf

WANTED.

TO RENT OR BUY A SMALL TENEMENT IN THE business part of this city, with rooms suitable for a small family and store room attached, also a room in which to erect a small bakery.

Any one having such property to dispose of will do well to make early application at this office.

Sept 16-5t*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget-street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

MATCH HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 24TH INSTANT, IN front of our Sales Room, at 12 o'clock M., we will sell, to the highest bidder, a No. 1 pair of well matched and well broke Horses; also an elegant Carriage, with set of Harness. The whole turn out is well known in this city. For information enquire of

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Sept 21-td Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to
Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DEceased, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for settling up the estate having expired.

WILLIAMSON PAGE,
Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd.
Sept 21-1m*

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESday, 6th October, (Court week,) at the Court House, in Raleigh, at one o'clock p. m.:

One negro boy, about 14 years old, one woman, and child about five years old.

The woman has the reputation of being one of the finest cooks in this city.

Also, the office and office lot, on Fayetteville Street, next to the residence of C. B. Root, Esq.

Terms cash.

Sept 19-td&o DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Trustee.

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS AD-ministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General Daniel G Fowle, Wake, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W M Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Peil, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govorn'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM MY PLACE IN SURRY COUNty, on the 8th of August, a negro boy, name ISAAC, dark copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches high, square bulid and about 23 years old, and weighs 180 lbs. The boy was raised by John Van, in Sampson county; and will no doubt attempt to make his way to the enemy's lines. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy Isaac to me, in Surry county, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.

My post office is Tom's Creek, Surry county, N. C.
Sept. 19-1m* MARTIN HIATT.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a jinger-bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Fennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31-Mds5w* Danville, Va.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....28
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK L. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET, PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL

R. H. Womble

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year	- - -	$10 00
"	" Six months	- -	6 00
"	" Three months	-	4 00
"	" Two months	-	3 00
"	" One month	- -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

How to send us Money.--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

Vilification of North Carolina.

North Carolina is the scape goat of the present struggle. If a battle is lost her troops are held responsible for the disaster. If a campaign proves a failure she is censured for the miscarriage. If the army is weakened by desertion her soldiers are regarded as the chief offenders. Whenever it is possible either by direct attack or sly insinuation, by base misrepresentation or sophistical reasoning, by any means under Heaven, whether fair or foul, to traduce, vilify and asperse this State, there are always ready hands and willing tongues to do the disreputable work.

In the name of justice and fair dealing we desire to enter our most solemn and earnest protest against the ingratitude, the perfidy and the indiscretion of such a course. Are the deeds of her gallant dead to be forgotten before the grass has grown green upon their new made graves? Are the gaping wounds and tottering frames of her mutilated sons to win nothing of sympathy or charity or respect from those for whom they have so bravely fought and freely bled? Are reproaches, revilings and unjust suspicions to be the only return for her sacrifices, her suffering and her unwavering support of the southern cause in every emergency?

Thank God, there is such a thing as impartial history; and, in despite of the petty jealousy and contemptible malignity of her enemies—in defiance of the slanderers, the traducers and the hirelings of these evil times, there will be no brighter or prouder page than that upon which the deeds of North Carolina are written.

Does it become the Administration to censure her? The whole world knows that but for the strong arms and brave hearts of *her* soldiers, the "stars and stripes" would long ago have waved over Richmond, the President and his Cabinet would have been driven in disgrace from the national capitol, and the halter would perhaps have closed the mouth of many a whittling who now delights in abusing the true men to whom he is indebted for a prolongation of his miserable existence. We would also remind them that had it not been for the sagacity, the firmness and the patriotism of Gov. Vance, their currency would have been rendered worthless, and the Confederate Government reduced to a condition of utter and hopeless bankruptcy.

Does it become South Carolina to presume to detract from her? Upon the burning sands of Morris Island, amid the bursting of countless shells, and under the most terrific trials of the soldier's life the despised "Union" boys of North Carolina have taught the chivalry of the Palmetto State how to fight and to die for their country. What would have been the fate of secession but for the courage, the devotion and the loyalty of North Carolina's gallant soldiers?

Does it become Virginians to utter a single word in her dispraise? Ere they presume to impeach her loyalty, let them recall the thirty thousand sodiers, "native and to the manor born," who daily answer to the roll call in Lincoln's army! Let them drive Pierpont and his minions from the "sacred soil" which they disgrace with their presence! Let them go to the Congress of the United States and unseat the Senators and members who represent the "Old Dominion" in that most contemptible body! Let them cleanse their Capitol—that augean stable of the Confederacy—of the corruption, the treason and the villiany which constantly pollute it!

Before they dare reproach North Carolina for aught that is untrue or unmanly, let them count the white tents and the green graves which everywhere stud the hills and valleys of Virginia, and inquire who inhabit them! Let them measure the blood by which *their* soil has been ransomed from the invader and ascertain from whose veins it has most freely flowed! Let them return to the battle-fields whereon southern courage has found its proudest illustration, and answer who, in the furious charge or in the fiercest hail of bullets or where death has held its wildest carnival, have stood up longest and firmest in the defense of their homes and loved ones? Let them recall what North Carolina has really done for the protection of *their* wives and children, for the defense of *their* property, and for the salvation of *their* Capitol; and then, let them abuse and misrepresent her if they can—if they dare.

In the same way it can be demonstrated, that, as compared with every other State of this Confederacy, North Carolina has done her whole duty; both at home and in the field, fearlessly, faithfully and well—in such a manner as will secure the plaudits of posterity and the lasting gratitude of a brave and independent people.

That she ardently desires peace, that she has grown weary of the war, and that she has become heartily disgusted with the injustice of the Admininistration and the vilifications of her enemies are facts which no man can deny; but that she proposes to make dishonorable terms with Lincoln, that she is unwilling to come up to the fullest measure of her obligations while the war continues, and that her indignation at the treatment of the Richmond authorities means disloyalty to the Confederate cause, are base and mali-

She is as true to-day, as any State of the Confederacy. She is more loyal by far than the miserable hirelings who seek to traduce her. She has done her whole duty in every emergency, and she will continue to do it at all hazards and to the last extremity. Hating tyranny with her whole heart; loving freedom with an intensity which words cannot describe or bayonets control; and fearful of no responsibility in the sacred cause of right and justice, she will always be found a lion in the path of the despot, whatever his name or origin.

Fighting in East Tennessee—Our Arms Victorious.

We have glorious news from East Tennessee and Georgia. General Bragg has met the enemy near Chattanooga and after two day's hard fighting has driven him from every position, and holds the field.—The following dispatches were not received in time for our edition for the Western mail, on Monday night, and so we repeat them here:

A GLORIOUS VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

CHICKAMAUGA RIVER, 20th Sept. via. RINGGOLD, Sept. 21.—*Gen. S. Cooper*: After two days hard fighting we have driven the enemy after a desperate resistance from his several positions and, now hold the field, but he still confronts us. Losses heavy on both sides, especially so in officers. We have taken over twenty pieces of artillery, and some 2,500 prisoners.

[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Comd'g.

FROM BRISTOL AND EAST TENNESSEE.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 21.—The enemy 1,300 strong entered Bristol on Saturday meeting with only a feeble resistance. They destroyed the new Commissary Buildings containing about one hundred barrels of flour and a small quantity of bacon, and gutted several stores. About three miles this side of Bristol they destroyed a bridge and tore up a few rails and then went back to the force threatening Saltville. Jones whipped the enemy at Zollicoffer, ten miles West of Bristol, on Sunday, and it is reported that Gen. Williams being in their rear, captured the entire retreating force, said to number twenty-four hundred. Last rumor needs confirmation, but Jones' victory doubtless true.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.

A special dispatch to the *Examiner*, dated Abingdon, Friday, says that Colonel Foster, commanding 1,500, attacked Colonel Carter, of the First Tennessee cavalry, five hundred strong, at Kingston, 25 miles west of Bristol. Carter fell back fighting and sent a courier to Jones for reinforcements. None were sent. At 10 Saturday morning Carter retired slowly through Bristol, fired upon by the pursuing enemy, who, with yells, dashed into Bristol. The Yankees destroyed the Confederate storehouse and stores, valued at $2,000. Stragglers gutted some stores and private residences. The Yankees left Bristol Saturday evening.

This is glorious news, and yet it is not all we could have wished. Twice before, at Corinth and Murfreesboro, Rosecans has been worsted, and crowning victory seemed to hover over our arms, but the timely arrival of reinforcements enabled him to retrieve what he had lost, and in each case we had to mourn the loss of thousands of valuable men to no purpose. The enemy held their ground and commenced preparations to meet us again. We hope it will not be so this time. A drawn battle is a disaster to us, especially is it so when fighting right in the heart of the Confederacy; and the admission in General Bragg's official dispatch that the enemy "still confronts us" gives us some uneasiness. We are fully satisfied that the two days' fighting resulted in a decided advantage to us, but we fear the enemy will be able to reinforce to an extent that will prevent our heroic boys from finishing up the work by driving the enemy out of Georgia and East Tennessee. This much the country expects and this much our condition demands, and it must be done if possible. We have great confidence in General Bragg and General Hill, and to them and the brave men composing the army we are willing to risk our cause in that quarter. We know that they will do all that can be done and we advise all to be hopeful and confident. We held the field at the close of the second day and the enemy were in our front, so a renewal of the conflict may be looked for at any moment, in fact it may have already taken place.—The fighting must have been done on Friday and Saturday last.

We shall probably hear more before going to press.

P. S.—Since the above was prepared we have additional news which informs us that General Bragg's victory is thorough and complete. Our forces are again in Chattanooga, the enemy are flying and our cavalry pursuing. Our loss has been heavy in officers and men, but we trust that reinforcements will go forward fast enough to enable General Bragg to follow up his successes, run Burnside and Rosecrans both out of Tennessee, redeem Kentucky and produce a panic in Ohio. We must not stop at Chattanooga but press forward.

Provide for the Poor.

We have already alluded to what the probable condition of the poor of this city must be the coming winter, and appealed to the wealthy and benevolent to take some steps to render their sufferings as light as possible. By the following it will be seen some benevolent person proposes a plan for the relief of the destitute of Wilmington, and we hope something will be done here, at once, for there is no time to lose: We submit the plan of the Wilmington gentleman for the conideration of our own people:

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL, WILMINGTON.—*Gentlemen*: The daily increasing high prices of meat and breadstuffs call upon this community to provide some remedy for the sufferings that must inevitably fall upon the poor of the town. How is wood, flour, meal and meat to be supplied if the "market price" go on increasing, and each intermediate dealer has to have his or her extortionate profits?

I see no way but by means of a "Joint Stock Fund," and I propose we should forthwith create such a fund and place it in the hands of suitable Trustees, whose agents can buy provisions, fuel, and other necessaries, and sell them to the poor at cost.

I have no doubt our Railroads would transport such supplies at reduced rates; and are there not twenty-five (25) benevolent gentlemen that will subscribe $2,000 each to such a fund? I will be one to do so, and my name can be had at the *Journal* office.

Suppose a meeting be called at once at the Mayor's Office, and steps be taken to accomplish, in some practical way, the objects that I have attempted briefly to set forth herein.

Gentlemen, name the time of meeting, if you approve the plan. If not, suggest another and better way to provide for the poor, and I am with you. S. L. F.

Wilmington, Sept. 18.

Who will be the first to propose a contribution of two thousand dollars for a similar fund here? The sufferings of the coming Winter are likely to exceed anything heretofore experienced, and unless something is done to help the destitute and needy we may expect deaths from starvation at our very doors. There are many worthy poor people in this city that must have help in the way of fuel and food or suffer intensely. We beg those who are able to help them, to move in the matter.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We understand that a youth of 15, named Rockwell, formerly of Goldsboro', an employee in Col. Heck's gun shop in this city, was accidently caught by a hand while the machinery was in motion, yesterday,

Governor Vance arrived in town on Friday last from the West and remained for a half day. At night, a considerable number of citizens made a call on him, and in response it is said (unfortunately we were not present) he made a most excellent speech. We learn he spoke warmly in favor of the prosecution of the war to a final and triumphant acknowledgment of the independence of the South. We further learn His Excellency took the broad ground that the Quarter Master's and Commissary departments of the country contained at least an army of thirty thousand able-bodied men, who should now be in the field, and their places filled by those over the Conscript age. This is a matter we think, which deserves the serious attention of the Government, and an evil which the Authorities should remedy forthwith, and enforce the law of Congress, requiring these departments to be filled by persons over age, and disabled soldiers. Will the Government never wake up fully to the true interests of the country and faithfully do its duty? We hope so. What a difference there would be if this army of 30,000 able-bodied men were in the field now doing duty. Gen. Lee could with safety attack Meade and annihilate his army and conquer an honorable peace in a short time.—*Salisbury Watchman, 21st.*

We have long since taken a firm stand in favor of "detailing" all the able bodied young men in the Quartermaster and Commissary departments of the country to serve in the ranks, and also in favor of a fair, impartial and rigid enforcement of the conscript law, and for such devotion to the cause and the performance of a plain and simple duty, we have made mortal enemies of the "detailed" young men to which the Governor alluded and so offended some of the heads of departments that they have actually withdrawn their advertising from this paper in consequence, thinking thereby, we suppose, to break us up. Such is the treatment we have received from some of the officers of the government for our efforts to put skulkers in camp and strengthen the army.—But we shall not be deterred from the performance of our duty. We shall insist that the Conscript Act be faithfully enforced, on rich and poor, high and low, and that the agents of the government do their duty, regardless of all consequences to us, either in our person or our business.

Had Gen. Bragg had the 30,000 favorites, occupying these pigeon holes, at Chattanooga, on Friday and Saturday, Rosecrans would have been run out of Tennessee and our victorious legions could have pressed forward and reclaimed that State. Whose fault is it they are not there? A law turning them over to the enrolling officers was passed by the last Congress, and subsequently General Cooper issued an imperative order that the heads of all these departments should turn over all these men to the enrolling officers and employ disabled soldiers, but in no case has it been done, within our knowledge, nor do we believe it has been. How is it at Salisbury? How at Charlotte?—Is there not enough to make a respectable regiment in those two places who ought to be in the service, and who are only kept out by the favoritism to which Governor Vance refers? We want to put all men in the field who ought to be there, and though we may give offence in the performance of our duty we shall not hesitate to perform it.

Impressment of Horses.

We learn that the Confederate Government is impressing pleasure horses, in this place, for artillery service. Let our friends submit to this deprivation as essential to carrying on the war with vigor and success. The artillery must have strong and spirited horses, that the guns may be hurried over ditches, fences and other obstacles with fierce rapidity to the point where, when the battle rages, destruction may be dealt on the columns of the advancing foe. Let there be no repining. When our brothers and sons are given up without a murmur, it would be pitiful if not disgraceful, to see patriotism growing cold and wrath waxing hot at the loss of a horse.

But while we exhort our friends to submit cheerfully to the impending sacrifices, we insist that this measure shall be carried out without "fear, favor or affection." Let there be no equivocation nor subterfuge. Let not the loss fall on the honest and the patriotic only. Let not the proud bays with arched necks be suddenly degraded into meek and humble plough "creeters." Let not Mr. Askew be deceived because noble studs may find sudden employment in the quartermaster's service alongside the long eared mule. Let all the fine animals which have been prancing on our streets share alike the danger and the glory of dragging the laurel wreathed guns of Gen. Lee's batteries to the critical point of the battle, and if need be let them offer up their high mettled equine souls as a sacrifice for victory. The brave boys of the "Ellis Artillery" are looking for them with anxious eyes.

The marriage notice sent us from Clayton will be published when one dollar is sent to pay for the same. Pay for all such notices is demanded in advance and we thought the rule was universally understood. By reference to the advertising rates at the head of our paper the ignorant may enlighten themselves.

General Wm. Smith, Govenor elect of Virginia, at the request of some of our citizens, addressed a large audience at the Hall of the House of Commons, last evening. Owing to the duties of our position we were unable to attend and consequently can make no notice of the speech for this issue. There were a large number of ladies in the audience.

We call attention to the professional notice of Dr. Arrington in another column. Dr. A. stands high as a gentleman of skill and efficiency in his profession. He has an office in the Exchange Hotel, Hillsboro street.

ELECTION NOTICES.—All election notices, cards and circulars of candidates, and other things of an individual character inserted in the *Progress* are charged for as advertisements.

ALL QUIET AT CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Monday says:

The city and harbor have never, since the beginning of the siege, been so quiet as they were on Thursday night, and through the whole of Friday. Moultrie and the James Island batteries were, indeed, not altogether idle; but their fire was even slower than that of the past few days. The enemy, being still engaged in perfecting their works, did not fire a shot.

In the course of Thursday night, the wind "chopped about," and the threatening look of the weather disappeared. Friday dawned with a sky as blue as May; while a warm southwest wind blew just strongly enough to fringe the waves with a delicate foam. The monitors were reported to be in the same position which they occupied before the gale. In the afternoon, one of them was seen to advance towards Cumming's Point, and then retire, after taking a brief

CUMBERLAND GAP—EAST TENNESSEE.—The following letter to the Richmond *Dispatch* gives some additional light on the Cumberland Gap affair:

BRISTOL, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1863.

In my letter last evening, which was written hastily immediately on our arrival here, the surrender of Cumberland Gap was alluded to. Since that time I have met with several of the garrison who escaped from that place—some of them after the surrender—from whom the following particulars are obtained; On Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., the enemy made their appearance at the Gap, and before one o'clock, p. m., of the same day our forces, amounting to about 2,000 men, surrendered unconditionally. They were under the command of General Fraser, as previously stated. It is said that some 200 of Slemp's 64th Va. infantry made their escape, refusing to surrender, together with several hundred others. Among the batteries captured was Leyden's battery, said to be one of the most splendid batteries in the service. It was presented to our Government by the merchants of Liverpool. We also lost a large amount of arms, stores, equipage, &c. The affair is regarded here as one of the most disgraceful occurrences of the war, and the commander of the post is severely censured. It is represented by an intelligent soldier, who made his escape after the surrender, and given as his opinion, that the enemy only had three regiments, which were marched and countermarched in such a manner as to give the appearance of an overwhelming force, and that our commander was completely duped by this ruse, while on the other hand their forces are estimated by some as high as 8,000. The first estimate I am disposed, however, to credit. As to the probable consequences of the surrender it is hardly necessary to speak, as the advantages gained will depend greatly on the result of affairs in East Tennessee.

This morning we have the report that the enemy have fallen back to Greenville, Tenn., and that our pickets are within five miles of that place. They will doubtless be driven back to Knoxville in a few days. As the train is about to leave for Jonesboro' I must wind up.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.—The *Examiner* of Monday says:

The news last evening was extremely vague, and very indefinite in its character. Conflicting reports were in circulation as to the movements of our army, but the most reliable that we can obtain is that General Lee holds his position this side of the Rapidan, quietly awaiting the advance of the enemy, which, it is anticipated, will occur as soon as the waters recede. In fact a general engagement cannot be much longer delayed, unless one army or the other falls back. The rumor in circulation last evening that the fight was in progress, is, we are assured, after diligent inquiry, without foundation. A gentleman who arrived by the Central train informs us that a Yankee reconnoitering party crossed the Rapidan at Mitchell's Ford on Saturday, when a spirited skirmish took place, resulting in the capture of some thirty or forty of the enemy and driving him back across the river. These skirmishes are of frequent occurrence, and attract but little attention.

To the Voters of the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, composed of the Counties of Orange, Granville, Wake, Franklin, Warren and Nash.

In response to the many and urgent solicitations which I have received from friends in various parts of the District, I respectfully announce myself a candidate for reelection. By your kind partiality I was elected to represent you in the First Congress of the Confederate States.

For this mark of your confidence I shall ever cherish the warmest emotions of gratitude. As your representative, I have endeavored to do my duty. I have voted on all occasions to sustain the government. I have voted for all measures that I thought would encourage and strengthen our army. I understand, though, it is reported that I voted against increasing the pay of our soldiers. The report is false. On the contrary, I have done everthing in my power to increase their pay, now entirely too small. Not only did I labor for this in Congress, but whilst a member of the State Convention, I introduced a bill to raise the pay of the North Carolina soldiers; and I always took great pleasure in doing what I could to relieve any of our unfortunate soldiers passing through or confined in Richmond, whether sick, wounded or otherwise needing assistance.

During the second session of Congress, I voted for the Exemption Bill, which contained a clause exempting one person as agent, owner or overseer, on each plantation of twenty or more negroes, *provided* there was no white man living on said plantation who was not liable to military service. This clause did not exempt a person simply because he was the owner of twenty slaves, but exempted those only, whether owners or overseers, who actually superintended them. At that time I thought it absolutely necessary for our safety, and more *especially* for the safety of the families of our soldiers, that the most vigilant and efficient police should be kept over our slaves. Lincoln's infamous proclamation was then staring us in the face; proclaiming that all slaves should be free on the first day of January, 1863, and promising to aid them in any efforts they might make to obtain their freedom—well knowing that the only way they would attempt such a thing would be by the wholesale murder of our white population, regardless of age or sex. If we could all have forseen at that time that the proclamation would have had no deleterious effect, the law would not have been passed. But no one could forsee at that time what would be the effect of such a proclamation. Happily for our country, though, the nefarious attempt of Lincoln to incite insurrection was thwarted by the loyalty of our slave population. And who knows but that it was this precautionary step on the part of Congress that preserved the loyalty of our slaves and averted the horrors of a servile insurrection?

Such was my motive, Fellow-citizens, in giving this vote—*that* none of you will condemn; the policy, I admit, does not appear as plausible now, since the danger is over as it did then. At the next session of Congress, when there seemed to be no great and pressing necessity for such a law, I voted for a bill to repeal it, which passed the House but failed in the Senate, but was afterwards modified, and as it now stands, the owner of twenty slaves, although he may reside on his plantation and superintend them himself, is not exempt, yet his overseer may be. It should be recollected that, had I voted against the exemption law, I should, in doing so, have voted against the exemption of mechanics and others, that it was deemed necessary, for the good of the ocuntry, should remain at home. I understand that some have objected to this vote of mine. All such should bear in mind the circumstances under which it was given: that a large majority of Congress deemed it necessary at the time, and it met the approbation of our worthy President, whose patriotism no true southern man can question.

It cannot be expected in a communication like this, that I should review my whole course as your representative. I will state, however, that I felt constrained to vote, against the Funding Bill because I thought that the plignted faith of the government allowed the holder of treasury notes to fund them at pleasure.

I will also state that I felt it my duty to vote against the Tax Bill, as passed by Congress, as I believed some of its provisions unjust and impolitic; it oppresses farmers more heavily in sections of country where crops are deficient, by taking a tenth of the product of their farms, than those in other sections whose crops are more bountiful, and besides, I feared that the government's portion, when collected together in large quantities, would be too liable to waste. Upon these, and all other questions, I voted for what I believed to be your interest and the interest of our common country.

We are, indeed, Fellow-citizens, passing through a trying ordeal. Being engaged in the holiest of causes, we should consider no sacrifice too great, that may be necessary to make our separation from the most tyrannical government on earth, final and complete.

North Carolina having unanimously seceded from the government of the United States, by the solemn vote of her delegates in Convention assembled, and declaring that separation should be eternal, I am sorry to see any movement among any portion of our people, which proposes anything like reconstruction or submission to the Yankee Government. Such a movement is calculated to cause distrust among her sister States, to whom she has pledged her honor and her all in a common cause; is calculated to divide and disaffect our people at home; to demoralize our army in the field; to tarnish the fair fame of our good old State; and, worse than all, to give aid and comfort to our enemy. In no event, can such a movement do good; but on the other hand, is calculated to do much harm.

Let us never despair. No people have ever yet been conquered that were determined to be free. The South will never submit; and the more united we are, and the firmer we stand, the sooner we shall have peace, and with it the acknowledged independence of the Confederate States.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, A. H. ARRINGTON.

Hilliardston, Sept. 23-1t.

Election in the Army, Thursday, 29th October,

HALL OF HIRAM LODGE,
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1863.

The voice of mourning comes up from the South and West to the East, that our beloved fellow-craftsman, Rev. THOMAS J. LEMAY, has been called by the Most Worshipful Master above, to lay aside the implements of labor to take up his abode in the Temple and City of our God: Therefore,

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of a brother so good and true, we rejoice to feel assured that he has been removed from *our* Temple terrestrial, to the Temple not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

Resolved, That in obedience to the injunction of our tenets, which command us to "weep with those who weep," we mingle our tears with those of the bereaved family of our deceased brother assuring them of our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the badge of mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these proceedings be furnished the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the *Spirit of the Age*, *N. C. Christian Advocate* and *Daily Progress*.

A. M. GORMAN,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, } Com.
A. JOHNSON.

MARRIED.

On 15th, Sept., 1863, at Alta Vista, the residence of Col. W. M. Peyton, COL. JOHN C. WASHINGTON, of Vernon, N. C., to MRS. SUSAN WHITE.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for reelection to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election first Thursday in November. Sept 8-td*

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

We are authorized to say that THOMAS I. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., September 22nd, 1863.

The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

A	Johnson, Miss Helen
Arwood, Jno J	M
B	Mouschonce, Linn
Brantley, M A	Maddox, Dr Clay 2
Bean, Eunoch	McMillan, C
Burgin, Lt J B	P
Beak, Maryland	Pool, Miss Hattie H
Benders, Alexander	Pullen, Willis
Betts, Miss Nancy	Poll, Mrs Eliza W
Buffaloe, Valentine	Potter, Mrs Kate
Bird, Capt Francis	Parker, A M
C	R
Cook, Anderson	Reaves, W H
Clandy, B F	Ransom, Miss Annie
Cook, Mrs Mary E	Rogers, Wm T
F	S
Ferrell, Wm	Staton, Benj
G	Stuart, James B
Griffin, Wm B	T
Green, Freeman (col,)	Tant, Cordy
H	Tarue, Man
Hulin, James W	V
Hobaugh, Geo M	Van Wick, Wm
Harden, Washington	W
Harrison, Miss Battie	Woodruff, Mrs Rebecca A J
Hobson, James M	Willard, J B
K	Y
Kendrick, L S	Young, Derham
J	
Johnson, Marion	

SOLDIERS' LIST.

A	Hawes, E F
Averitt, Silus	Harrison, Kinchen
Arwood, B G	Hartgrove, R P S
Addeston, W S	Hanna, W D 3
Adams, W M	Hughes, Jno H
B	L
Blalock, W D	Ledbetter, Urius
Brown, James L	Laxton, Thos W
Baird, James H	Lewis, Geo H
C	M
Coats, P P	Montgomery, Corpl G W
Curtis, W D	Martin, Lt John K
Coudon, Redmon	Marshburn, Hosea F
Core, Jacob	Mullwee, J W
Clayton, Allen Y	Marks, Stephen H 2
Cooke, Madison	Menias, F E
Craig, J S	P
D	Pallippant, Eli S 2
Dewey, James W	Price, Joe 3
Doniver, Philip	Perry, Wm
Deas, Cornelius	Page, Wesley 2
Donahoe, B F 2	Patton, R E
Dickson, John	Parker, J N
E	R
Earwall, G E	Ratliff, M F
F	T
Franks, N	Thompson, Jno W
Fespennan, H T	W
Foote, L R	White, B
G	Winchester, D J
Garen, Leander	Warren, J F 2
H	Wood, E C
Harem, John	Warren, Joseph
Hopkins, S A	Williams, L H
Hanes, S S	

Sept 23-1t GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

CONFEDERATE TAX!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL ATtend, with the assessors at my office, in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd days of October next, for the purpose of receiving quarterly returns and the taxes due thereon, from the following persons, occupations and trades, viz: Auctioneers, Apothecaries, Brewers, Butchers, Bakers, Commission Merchants and Commercial Brokers, Cattle Brokers, Confectioners, Distillers, Pedlars, Photographers, Retail Dealers, Tobacconists and Wholesale Dealers. A double tax will be required of all persons failing to make return and paying the tax. RUFUS H. PAGE,

Sept 23-tlo Collector for Wake County.

$10 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN OFF THE N. C. R. R. CARS AT the Raleigh Depot, last night, (20th inst.,) one carpet sack containing several pieces of clothing, for which the above reward will be given, if delivered at PROGRESS OFFICE, and no question asked.

Sept 23-2t*. WILLIE HOLT.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Sept 23-tf

WANTED,

10,000 POUNDS BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted. Highest market price paid. Wax and Tallow Candles always on hand.

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,

Sept. 23-12t*. Hillsboro' Street, Raleigh, N. C.

TO CARPENTERS.

A CARPENTER IS WANTED TO DO A SMALL job of work, for which the highest price will be promptly paid. Call at the